



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 30, 1928

PUTTING HOBBLES ON OPPORTUNITY
WORD JUGGLERS IN CLOVER
ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT
AGAIN JOIN HANDS
MOTHERS AND UNIONISM

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alhambra Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.
Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1928

No. 9

PUTTING HOBBLES ON OPPORTUNITY

By Franklin Hichborn.

From the attitude of the Legislative Committee, charged with the investigation of the water resources of the State, it has become evident that a number of its members at least look with favor upon a plan to have the State invest upwards of \$100,000,000 in the construction of a dam, reservoir and other works at what is known as the Kennett site.

Two of the most popular arguments in favor of this work are:

1. By such development, water from the upper Sacramento Valley can be made available for the San Joaquin Valley counties. It is proposed to drop this water to tide level and, by means of fourteen pumping stations, lift the water up the bed of the San Joaquin River almost as far south as the city of Fresno.

2. With this development, a large body of water will be made available at San Francisco Bay for the use of industry. It is recognized that California is rapidly passing from an agricultural to an industrial State. If, however, industry is in a large way to be established at San Francisco Bay, an abundance of fresh water must be supplied. The building of the Kennett Dam and the necessary works at San Francisco Bay would, it is claimed, make available for all time all the fresh water that industry can possible require.

These are unquestionably strong arguments in favor of the Kennett development. The San Joaquin Valley and the San Francisco Bay region require this water. The conservation of it in the upper reaches of the Sacramento Valley appears to be feasible and practical. Up to this point it is easy to go along with the committee.

But it was also intimated at the committee hearings that a feasible plan for financing the Kennett Dam construction would be to sell the hydro-electric power thus made available to private corporations for resale.

In the event of that being done, the power companies securing the power would be given a stranglehold not only upon the agricultural development of the San Joaquin Valley but upon industrial development at San Francisco Bay.

To pump water from the Kennett Reservoir up to the bed of the San Joaquin River through fourteen relays will require an enormous amount of electricity. If it is made necessary to buy this electricity from a privately-owned company, then the company will charge for it all the traffic will bear, which will take out of the agricultural enterprises using the water for irrigation everything but a bare existence for those cultivating the land. The people of the San Joaquin Valley will, under such a condition, be no better off with the water from the Kennett Dam than they are without it.

In the matter of industry at San Francisco Bay, something more than fresh water is required. Essential to the development of industry is power. Already the San Francisco Bay region has had illustration of what private control of power means to industry.

The Goodyear Rubber Company, intending to locate in the San Francisco Bay region, found they could get their power at Los Angeles under public ownership far cheaper than they could get it under private ownership in the San Francisco Bay region. They went to Los Angeles. If the power

from the Kennett Dam passes into private ownership, all the traffic will bear will be expected from industry for that power.

Inasmuch as industries at San Francisco Bay will be in competition with industries in the more favored localities under public ownership, such as Los Angeles, Tacoma and Seattle, the industrial development at San Francisco Bay, urged as one of the reasons why the Kennett Dam should be built, could not be realized to its fullest extent.

For the State to develop the Kennett water proposition at the expense of the State, while permitting the power by-product of that development to fall into the hands of private corporations for exploitation, would be to give both the San Joaquin Valley and the San Francisco Bay region the opportunity which unlimited fresh water would assure, while at the same time putting hobbles on that opportunity which would make its full realization unfeasible and impractical.

LABOR STUDY BEGUN.

An industrial commission organized by the National Civic Federation has selected a sub-committee to prepare plans and to gather facts relating to labor disputes, trusts and other relations between capitalists and wage earners.

The commission and the sub-committee is composed of employers and employed. Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civic Federation, American Federation of Labor vice-president and is chairman of the sub-committee.

These questions are submitted for inquiry:

"Should the Sherman anti-trust act, the Clayton and similar laws be repealed, amended or left intact?"

"Should the courts be prohibited from issuing against the unions injunctions which have upset what labor believes to be its constitutional rights?"

"Assuming that the employer has a right to refuse to employ a man because he belongs to a trade union, can this apply with equal force to his belonging to a certain church or lodge? And should such employment contracts be protected by law or are they contrary to public policy?"

"Assuming that the employer has the legal right to organize a company union, is there any practical method whereby the trade union may cope with that new and powerful opponent?"

A GREAT FACTOR FOR PROGRESS.

One of the strange things about a changing order is that we are getting to the point where business interests do not want unemployed workers and try to find ways by which unemployment may be curtailed. The unemployed man, it develops, is an absolute zero in the marts where purchases are made. Mass production needs every possible purchaser and needs him all the time. The steady customer is as important to the great modern industrial plant as is the railroad upon which his output is shipped. Here is a new force entering the lists to help wipe out the stigma of unemployment. But, as labor did the pioneering, so it will have to continue furnishing the leadership.

Brown arrived home at 3 a. m. When he reached the front door he found a burglar jimmying it.

"Wait a minute, old man," said Brown. "Let's strike a bargain. I'll unlock the door if you'll go in first."

WORD JUGGLERS IN CLOVER.

Words and generalization are juggled in wild abandon by opponents of the Shipstead anti-injunction bill. Walter Gorden Merritt, attorney for the League for Industrial Rights, formerly the Anti-Boycott Association, is in the front rank of these sleight-of-hand performers. Testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Mr. Merritt says: "If I own a factory and can't reach it because it is surrounded by pickets armed with machine guns, what value is my property? Congress can not define property, life or liberty. Congress can not say any one above 60 is not entitled to life." This is how anti-unionists scramble up property rights and human rights. If a factory owner is denied access to his property by "pickets armed with machine guns," does not Mr. Merritt know that this challenge to the state would—and should—be quickly met by the police, and, if necessary, by every other power at the command of society? The inference that Congress can not define property because it has not the power to take life after a certain age needs no comment. It is typical anti-union "logic."

RELIEF IS HIGH WAGE SYSTEM.

The weekly bulletin of the National Catholic Welfare Conference calls attention to the program of bishops of the church, which declares that high wages is "the surest guarantee of a continuous and general operation of industrial establishments."

"It is rarely denied that unemployment is a part of the system of highly productive industry and of low wages, salaries and low income generally for the masses of the people," says the Bulletin. "Every industry turns out an enormous amount of goods. Those who can buy the goods cannot use them. Those who can use them cannot buy them."

"It is the general productivity of the country as a whole and the general inability of people to buy the products of industry generally which causes unemployment. One industry may be mortally sick; medicine may revive it. But it is still an invalid if other industries are sick."

"Building projects and construction work by private corporations are being undertaken to bolster the market for goods and to provide work for men, but these are only palliatives."

"Unemployment is so grave a challenge to the system that few wish to directly meet the challenge."

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

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ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Robert Tuft, executive secretary of the Chicago Open Shop Employers' Association, which has fought the printing trades unions for many years, has been jailed on a charge of embezzling \$25,000 from the association. It is charged that Tuft used his authority to sign checks as a means of defrauding the association and that his peculations extended over a period of 15 months.

The Open Shop Employers' Association is composed of owners and agents of "rat" printing offices. Tuft, as executive secretary of this malodorous organization, used every ounce of energy and ability he possessed to harass the printing trade unions for several years. He not only used his undoubted talent as a publicity man in the interest of his employers, but he conducted a "rat" employment agency for them.

When arraigned in police court Tuft bitterly complained that his salary of \$125 a month was insufficient to provide for his wife and two children.

Almost any journeyman printer would consider himself badly treated did he not receive at least twice that much wages in a month.

BUILDERS SIGN PEACE PACT.

The Portland Building Trades Council and employers have signed a three-year agreement, retroactive to the first of this year. The union shop is recognized and arbitration methods provided. The contract calls for the encouragement of rotation of work in slack periods so far as is practical.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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BY THE WAY.

For many years the sins of the middleman have been pointed out, but he has not yielded an inch nor an ell from his position. He is still on the job, taking his toll from everything we eat, wear, drink or use, without adding to the texture, flavor or lasting qualities. Senator Royal Copeland, in addressing the New York Grange, asserted that last year and the year before the farmers of the country received \$7,500,000,000 for their products. The consuming public paid \$22,500,000,000 for those same products. Thus the sum of \$15,000,000,000 was added to the price of the products between the producer and the consumer. If that \$15,000,000,000 could in any measure be divided between the producer at one end and the consumer at the other, what a happy situation it might be! If the producer could get \$7,500,000,000 more for his product and the consumer get it for \$7,500,000,000 less, what a satisfactory situation it would make! But it is pointed out that it is necessary to have these middlemen in the business of distribution and commission work. True, there is need for a system in distribution and marketing, and it is true those who work at that end should be compensated. Granted they should be, but isn't the impost rather large? If this formless thing could be organized and put on a sane basis, it would be better for the middleman as well as for the others, for he is a consumer the same as all of us. The nation needs a get-together movement in this and a scientific solution and system. When will a movement start?

* * *

Problems and controversies that worry nations nowadays are very much like many that bothered nations thousands of years ago. The American Chemical Society brings this out in a paper by Arthur D. Holmes, who directs attention to one "modern" problem that is virtually the same as one of ancient times. He shows that modern tribes (or nations, if you please) are fighting the same battle as did the tribes of Asia Minor away back in the dawn of history. He writes: "Modern civilization in some respects has not progressed far from that of the tribes of ancient Syria and Palestine. In this country, as we start the year 1928, we find conflicts and litigations between tribes, now known as cities and states, concerning the possession of various water rights. The State of Illinois is arrayed against other states and the Dominion of Canada in a legal battle before the Supreme Court over the right to divert the waters of Lake Michigan to the Chicago River. Arizona and Utah are in legal conflict with California to prevent California using the waters of the Colorado River for irrigation, drinking and protection purposes. Massachusetts is in legal conflict with Connecticut concerning whether the water of the Ware River may be used for drinking purposes in Boston. A consideration of this situation shows the urgent need in our large centers of population for water for drinking purposes presents much the same type of problem as those that confronted the ancient Arabs." After that, who will say that "we moderns" have nothing in common with the peoples of past ages?

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—How many unions have old-age pension systems?

A.—The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that at present ten international or national unions pay old-age pensions to members who fulfill certain requirements as to age, union membership and physical and financial conditions. Of these, six also operate a home for aged or disabled members, there being a choice between receipt of the pension and residence at the home. In addition, several other unions, while not paying a regular pension, provide some sort of old-age benefit.

Q.—Who is Harry W. Call?

A.—He was formerly president of the Washington State Federation of Labor and is now in charge of the Seattle office of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, with supervision over the company's agency work in Washington.

Q.—What action did the last convention of the American Federation of Labor take on the question of old-age pensions?

A.—The convention endorsed the recommendation of the executive council for a thorough study of all plans of old age pensions to formulate a definite plan of procedure. The executive council was instructed to prepare the draft of a general bill, the purpose of which shall be to establish uniform state old-age pension laws to replace county home, poor houses, county farms and similar institutions.

Q.—What are the watchwords of the American Federation of Labor for the coming political campaign, as suggested in a statement of the Federation's non-partisan political policy, recently set forth by President Green and Secretary Morrison?

A.—"1. We will not vote for a candidate who has opposed remedial legislation urged by labor. 2. We will vote only for those candidates who have proved that the interests of all the people are above the selfish demands of the few."

Q.—Is Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City the largest association of journeymen printers in the world?

A.—It is the second largest, the London Society of Compositors, with 14,750 members, being the largest.

Q.—Who is John W. Edelman?

A.—He is head of the research department of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Q.—What is "The Workers' Bookshelf"?

A.—A series of books on labor, science and literature for men and women of the labor movement, published by the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

Q.—What are the working standards set by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor?

A.—For every working woman, the Women's Bureau asks: 1. An eight-hour day, a five and one-half-day week, no night work. 2. Equal pay for equal work—enough for decent living. 3. A clean, well-aired, well-lighted workroom, free from dust and glare. 4. Guarded machinery and safe, dry

floors to prevent accidents. 5. Adequate time and clean, comfortable place for luncheon. 6. Clean, adequate service facilities.

Q.—Do the train service workers' organizations maintain homes for aged and disabled members?

A.—Yes. Three of the Brotherhoods, the locomotive engineers, firemen and enginemen and trainmen, own and maintain jointly the Brotherhood Home, at Highland Park, a suburb of Chicago. The Order of Railway Conductors has a home at Savannah, Ga.

Q.—How many miners are on strike and how many dependents have they?

A.—There are about 150,000 miners out and it is estimated there are 600,000 women and children dependent on them.

Q.—What policy toward the American merchant marine did the last convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse?

A.—The convention voted to support Congress in any effort to build up a real merchant marine and a real seapower whenever such effort shall be seriously made, whether such merchant marine is to consist wholly of vessels owned and operated by private capital, or is to consist in part of vessels owned and operated by the Government and in part of vessels owned and operated by private interests.

Q.—Is organized labor of any big city planning a Labor Day parade this year?

A.—The Chicago Federation of Labor has endorsed plans for a Labor Day parade and appointed a committee to make arrangements for it. No other plans for Labor Day parades have been announced.

Q.—Are rents going down in the United States?

A.—Rents are still declining slowly throughout the country, according to the United States Department of Labor, which reports that rents were highest in the winter of 1925-26. Rents began to fall in 1926. The national rent level was nearly 2 per cent lower in December, 1927, than in the same month in 1926.

Q.—Are the city officials elected last November in Reading, Pa., union members?

A.—The three councilmen are trade unionists. J. Henry Stump, mayor, is a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union. James H. Maurer, councilman, belongs to the Plumbers' Union, and is president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. George W. Snyder, the other councilman, is a member of the Musicians' Union. The two new members of the school board are not eligible to union membership but are active in the trade union organization work.

FIGHT LOST BY PACKERS.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that Chicago meat packers must abide by an agreement they made with the government in 1920 to confine their activities to meat butchering and packing. After they signed the agreement they attempted to have it dissolved. They were opposed by wholesale grocers, whose business was threatened.

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CHAPTER I.

The Federal Principle of Organization.

The American Federation of Labor was organized in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1881. Since its reorganization in 1886 it has been fundamentally and principally, though not exclusively, a federation of autonomous trade organizations. There are embraced in this Federation of Labor 106 international trade unions. These international trade unions number more than 3,000,000 organized wage workers.

The majority of federated trade unions are designated "international" organizations because they include in membership wage earners of the United States, Canada and Mexico. In so far as economic and industrial activities are concerned they are not influenced by national considerations. Neither are they influenced by racial or religious considerations. There are other groups of workers, such as the federal employees, whose fields are clearly national. These international and national trade unions are in themselves complete organizations and autonomous in their specific fields. There is vested in the American Federation of Labor only such power and authority as these federated international unions have delegated or may delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

Free Play of Forces.

The international trade unions comprising the membership of the American Federation of Labor are founded on no preconceived or prescribed method or form of organization. The method and form of organization are largely a matter of development. The free play of economic forces and industrial tendencies largely influences the form and method of organization. Some of the international unions are founded upon strictly trade or craft lines, while others embrace, to a greater or less degree, all wage earners within a given industry, regardless of trade or craft lines.

The principal requirement, contained in the articles of federation, the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, is that no international union shall interfere with, transgress upon or overlap the recognized trade or calling of another international union. No two international trade unions are permitted to embrace in their membership workers engaged in the same character of work or calling.

Difficulties present themselves at times in clearly defining trades and industries. Likewise conflicts arise because of different concepts of trade lines and branches of trades within industries. Then, too, the constant changes taking place in industries, methods, tools, processes and materials for production also develop contentions. Singly or combined, these developments make necessary from time to time the revision of the lines of demarcation of trades and workers included within a given industry. By the requirement contained in the articles of federation referred to, the American Federation of Labor is called on to adjust or to determine conflicting claims of jurisdiction as they arise. Considerable difficulties are experienced at times in the adjusting of these conflicting claims.

Cohesive Forces.

While the international unions have delegated

this authority to the American Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Labor is without power to enforce its decision other than to suspend or revoke the charter of an affiliated recalcitrant international union. This can only be done by a two-thirds vote of the convention. The cohesive forces which have steadily increased the unity and strength of the Federation came from economic and legislative necessity for collective action and that spiritual allegiance to a great human cause that inspires service and sacrifice.

Non-affiliation with the American Federation of Labor does not involve the enforcement of any penalty or measure of discipline other than the consequences of isolation or outlawry. International unions may associate or disassociate from the American Federation of Labor at will. The American Federation of Labor is purely a voluntary federation. Its great strength is dependent entirely upon its fair and just dealing with all federated unions.

While it is said that the American Federation of Labor largely resembles the United States Government in its form and principle of organization, its distinguishing difference lies in the fact that the American Federation of Labor has no police power to enforce its decisions or to retain the membership of federated unions by other than moral influence. Its sole power and influence rest upon the recognition and response to the maxim: "United we stand; divided we fall."

WHAT IS WORKERS' EDUCATION?

By Charles A. Beard.

No. XI.

The labor education movement has manifold functions to perform. Somewhat strictly conceived, the labor college has a function in training leaders—men and women who are to handle the technical and difficult problems that arise in collective bargaining. There is a great field not yet fully appreciated, it seems. I do not mean to say that any kind of education can make a leader out of a person with no natural qualifications; but owing to the complicated character of modern labor bargains there is an imperative demand for highly specialized knowledge which can be organized and imparted by competent labor colleges.

EMBASSY THEATRE.

Completing its seventh week on Thursday and with still a few more days ahead, "The Jazz Singer," starring Al Jolson, is breaking all existing box office records. This singing and talking picture with the famous black face comedian has brought people to the theatre who have not attended in many years.

The universality of the these and its general appeal stamp "The Jazz Singer" as an unusual entertainment. Combined with its Vitaphonic sight and sound synchronization, the well-known play by Samson Raphaelson has been transcribed to the screen with unerring accuracy.

The opportunity to see and hear Al Jolson at popular prices when he gives more of himself than is his wont is still another inducement which the film offers.

Movietone, the talking newsreel, is receiving its initial San Francisco showing at the Embassy. This marvelous new invention, which enables the principal figures and events of the day to be seen and heard is thrilling the city. This week Trader Horn and Mussolini are among those who figure prominently in the limelight of this week's Movietone release.

CALIFORNIA PAGEANT OF PROGRESS.

An exposition of industrial, mechanical and commercial products and activities of the State of California, with hundreds of manufacturers and institutions represented, will be a feature of the "California Pageant of Progress" in the Civic Auditorium here, nightly from April 24th to 28th, inclusive. The entire main floor of the great Civic Auditorium structure will be utilized for an attractive array of exhibits, and civic associations and industrial groups will sponsor the novel exposition.

The local Knights of Columbus are sponsoring the "California Pageant of Progress," with the co-operation of civic, commercial and fraternal organizations. Nightly, from April 24th to 28th, inclusive, elaborate stage programs will be presented by theatrical producers, and band concerts, fashion promenades and civic demonstrations will be features each evening.

A contest has been started, with several young ladies already entered, and additional entrants expected during the coming week, to determine who is to rule as "Queen of a Thousand Knights" at the "California Pageant of Progress." The Queen and her ladies-in-waiting and princesses of her royal court will occupy thrones on a magnificent stage setting overlooking the exposition. The winner of the Queen's contest will be presented with a coupe automobile, and valuable prizes will be awarded to the candidates finishing well up in the race.

An invitation has been extended to Miss Dolores Del Rio, beautiful screen star, to be present on the opening night of the "Pageant of Progress." Miss Del Rio is an officer of the Catholic Film Guild of Hollywood and was recently awarded the Wampas trophy as the film artist making the greatest progress during the past two years.

Mayor Rolph, Jr., is honorary chairman of the general committee for the April 24th-28th celebration and exposition at the Civic Auditorium.

POSTAL SALARY BILL REPORTED.

The House Post Office Committee has made a favorable report on the Sproul bill that increases postal employees' wages for night work.

A 10 per cent advance will be paid for services between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. The bill is urged by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the Railway Mail Association.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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OVERALLS
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TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, March 21, 1928.

Meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President A. V. Williams and on roll call all absentees were noted.

Minutes of meeting of March 7th were approved as read.

Credentials—From Janitors' Union No. 9 for T. Shea, vice the late Brother P. DeBleeker. From Garment Cutters No. 45 for Robert Dedaux. Credentials accepted and delegates seated.

Communications—From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From Union Label Trades Department, on agitation work; noted and filed. From the American Federation of Labor, an appeal for United Mine Workers; noted and filed. From District Council Retail Clerks No. 2, list of unfair stores located in Oakland and San Francisco; noted and posted. From Glove Workers No. 39, stating that the United States Glove Co. of Marion, Ind., makers of Twin Seam canvas and canvas-leather gloves, are unfair to them; stating that there are 275 out on strike against this firm; noted and filed. From Typographical Union No. 21, list of fair shops; noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Typographical Union No. 21 report having donated \$50.00 to the Miners. Hatters report that they are still out at the Superior Hat Company and will have them placed on the we don't patronize list. Delegate Linde also reported having bought a pair of Regal shoes that had no union label. Garment Cutters reported on certain factories that ought to be organized. Teachers' Federation reported a campaign to get new members and request the assistance of the league. Bill Poster report progress with new agreement. Casket Trimmers report they are busy. Plumbers report things slack. Millmen report quite a few out of work. Pile Drivers report things are picking up in their line. Steam Fitters report they just held an election. Grocery Clerks report all chain stores as unfair to them and are making an active campaign against the Mutual Stores. Demand the Monthly Button. The Ladies Auxiliary reported they are doing all they can to assist the Garment Workers in the Buy a Shirt in April campaign. Also want to thank the League for the use of the hall for their Bunco Game. Cracker Bakers report their Auxiliary Union of Cracker Jackers will hold a dance April 14th in Roma Hall, 1524 Powell Street. All welcome. Will also hold their picnic at Paradise Cove on June 24th.

Trustees report favorably on all bills. Same ordered paid.

Report of Committee and Officers—No agitation committee meeting. Field secretary reported on his activities for the past two weeks, stating that he had visited hat stores for the Hatters both in Oakland and the city; that he was addressing meetings for the Garment Workers. That he had a request for President F. C. McDonald to give a Union Label show at the Building Trades Convention, being held in Petaluma this week, and would prefer to have him come Friday morning.

New Business—Brother Willis reported that the garments used at the county jail No. 2 bore the so-called union label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Referred to secretary. Moved and seconded that the field secretary take a prize with him to the convention, same to be given to the delegate having the most Union Labels on his wearing apparel. Carried.

Receipts—\$117.95. **Expenditures**—\$68.70.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:40 p. m. to meet Wednesday, April 4, 1928.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary,

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

AGAIN JOIN HANDS.

Citizens who are following the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's probe of the coal strike understand why union-smashing employers are friendly with revolutionists.

One clergyman told the Senators that coal and iron police club strikers who peaceably walk in small groups along the highways, while revolutionists who preach mob picketing and class hate are unmolested.

These revolutionists serve the coal owners. They would destroy the strikers' morale by denouncing union officials and urge mob picketing that would be an excuse for coal and iron police to shoot and club.

Reaction understands revolutionists, whose value lies in the turmoil they create. Advocates of mob parades, together with spies and undercover men who "plant" dynamite bombs, turn public opinion against the strikers, who are blamed for these outrages.

Revolutionists and spies condemn employers and talk wildly against government, but those who "are in the know" are well aware that these tactics are necessary to inflame strikers.

The scheme was successfully worked in the recent coal strike in Southern Colorado, where it was openly charged that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company imported I. W. W.'s when workers discussed trade unionism.

The I. W. W.'s called a strike, troops were rushed to the scene, disorders resulted and the strikers were driven back to work.

Organized workers who are not swept off their feet by "red" orators know how reaction and revolution are attracted in times of industrial unrest.

Both hate the union. One is an open foe; the other is crafty and professes friendship. The two extremes have a single purpose—to destroy the workers' organization.

The affinity between revolution and union-smashing reaction was shown by the president of the anti-union Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, who assured the Senate committee that "the I. W. W. is not a menace to our industry."

This "practical business man," who violated his pledge with the union, has contrary views on the United Mine Workers.

No observing man will say that this coal owner, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company or other union-smashing employers, do not understand revolutionists and their purpose.

The union label is a far better way of improving conditions for the workers than is the strike. It is also a much easier way of informing employers that it is to their own best interest to employ union labor.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1928

Those who desire to have a voice in the Presidential Primary must register before the close of this month and state their party affiliation. Otherwise they cannot vote at that election. Every trade unionist should get on the registration list at once, because this year important matters will be before the people for decision.

Next Monday the Buy-a-Union-Label-Shirt campaign of the United Garment Workers' Union of this city starts in and will be continued throughout the month of April. It is to be hoped that every member of a union in San Francisco will take heed of this effort and buy at least one shirt manufactured in this city bearing the union label. If that is done it will go a long way toward putting idle union garment workers back in the factories. They are at present unemployed because of the competition of prison-made garments that local merchants are handling because they are cheaper than those made by free labor. It is better to pay a little more for a shirt made by free labor in order to discourage the greedmongers from taking advantage of our criminal population in order to reap profits for themselves.

The chief of the Health Department of one of the largest cities of this country tells of a big industrial establishment coming into that place and employing several hundred men at the rate of \$15.40 per week, and he asks whether such an institution is an asset or a liability. He then points out that workers receiving such low pay must of necessity become a burden to the charity organizations of the city, which amounts to the industrial plant depending upon charity to keep it going. He calls for opinions from other citizens as to whether it would not be better to keep industries of this kind out of the city. Secretary of Labor Davis, at the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor, dealt with this subject very effectively when he declared that those who paid starvation wages to their workers should be looked upon as enemies of society who preyed upon their fellow men rather than as helpful instruments to progress. The time is surely coming, and is not even far away, when such creatures will be properly branded by all decent people and esteemed as is the highway robber and the burglar. It would be but fair if they were dealt with by law in much the same manner because they are taking advantage of the helplessness of their victims in pretty much the same way.

MOTHERS AND UNIONISM

Many trade unionists never mention the affairs of their organizations to their families and their wives take no interest whatever in the organized labor movement because they have no appreciation of what it means to them and their children. They are only concerned with having the money coming in in sufficient volume to provide the necessities and a few of the luxuries of life, and where it comes from or what the instrument may be that makes it possible for the head of the family to fittingly provide for them never enters their minds until trouble comes and the source of supply is shut off by unemployment or a strike. Then, if the cause is a strike, they become critics of the movement rather than its defenders, and if it is unemployment due to dull conditions, they know they must bear up under it without complaint and they do so in the hope that things will soon take a change for the better.

This subject was suggested to us by an incident which came to our attention a short time ago. The father of the family was out of work and one of his children became sick and very badly run down and a doctor advised the mother that it was most important that the child should have proper food and plenty of fresh air and outdoor exercise. He recommended plenty of fresh vegetables, a little meat, plenty of milk, butter and eggs, and said it would be a splendid thing if the child could be taken out into the country for several months. The mother was distracted. She realized the value of the advice given, but how was she going to comply when there was no money with which to do so. The best she could do was to get bread and potatoes for the child. Her pride prevented the possibility of accepting charity under any guise whatever, and this increased her misery.

This mother was one of the thousands who think nothing and know nothing about unionism or the power it exercises in fixing the conditions under which her husband earns the money that keeps the family in food and shelter year in and year out, and for this condition of affairs the father is very largely responsible for not explaining in detail the functions of the organization and the necessity for it being sustained not only by its members, but as well by every member of his family. The mother of a family is entitled to hear and understand something about the trade union movement because it is more than likely that the time will come sooner or later when it will be necessary for her to make sacrifices in order that the head of the family may do his duty toward his organization in the hour of trouble either by going out on strike or paying assessments to help others out in an effort to win the points at issue, and if she has a clear conception of what the union means to her and her family it will be made much easier for her to bear up under her burdens.

Getting the members of the family interested in union affairs is also of great importance in helping the progress of the movement because the women folks do a very large part of the spending of the husband and father's income and it is most desirable to have them impressed with the idea of spending money for union products rather than for the things that are produced by cheap non-union labor. It is not only desirable that men make an effort to interest their families in these matters, but it is a solemn duty for them to do so, and if they were to properly perform that obligation the forward strides of the labor movement would be much more rapid and conditions would be better for everybody, including father, mother and children.

Why it is that men withhold the facts of unionism from their families is hard to understand, but that they do so is beyond dispute in thousands and thousands of instances. In most cases it would not be hard to induce members of the family to become enthusiastic supporters of the labor movement by simply directing their attention to the good that the movement has done in the past and the possibilities of the future. When this is done each becomes, in a way, an organizer and an apostle for the promotion of the union idea, and very often they can do more in that direction than can a member or an officer, because they make contacts in places that are closed to the active participants in the labor movement. Educate your family.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Persons like Senator Borah who think they can wipe away the stain of Sinclairism from the nest of the Ohio gang and from the treasury of the organization which in the last campaign was run by the Ohio gang and its friends, are innocent indeed. Perhaps Senator Borah's effort to repay to Sinclair the money he surreptitiously gave to the G. O. P. is a noble gesture. But it will be about as effective as were the protestations of John D. Rockefeller who, on the witness stand a few weeks ago, repudiated all thought of Sinclairism and immediately thereafter allowed Colonel Stewart to remain on the board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The point is that neither the Ohio gang nor the oil gang has yet been rooted out of their respective positions of power. They stand where they stood. While that remains true such gestures as those of Rockefeller and Borah have about them a lot of bunk and emptiness.

* * *

The Fall-Sinclair-Doheny oil leases, which were the root and cause of the whole oil scandal, were put through under the Harding regime which was the fruit of the midnight toil of the Ohio gang. Denby and Fall were the two cabinet members directly involved. But anybody who believes that the sole responsibility rests upon them is a simpleton of the first water. Denby and Fall are out. But aside from that nothing of moment has happened. Why is this amazing state of affairs? The policy of the Ohio gang under Harding, or of Harding under the Ohio gang—have it whichever way you will—was one of open-handedness with "friends." Fall and Denby pursued that policy to its logical conclusion in dealing with Sinclair and Doheny. It is shown that Sinclair reciprocated, as any good gang member would expect him to.

* * *

Those who were the governmental associates of Fall have draped themselves in long, somber cloaks of piety, assuming an attitude of unctuous mien. Fall got caught, out with him. He was the guilty one. How terrible he was. That was the general attitude. It is business of saving the faces of those who did not get caught. It is good gang business to protect those who are not caught. No good gangster will squeal on the uncaught ones. Perhaps there were no others guilty of crime. That is not the point. The point is that there was a whole machine which was guilty of a policy. And those who were guilty of crime were made so while carrying out a policy. It is noteworthy that those who were the closest associates of Fall have not condemned with any depth of feeling that which he did. There is not apparent to the naked eye any deep official conversion to a better way. It appears that if a better and somewhat cleaner way has been adopted it is for the sake of policy, not for the sake of principle.

* * *

These are some of the reasons why Senator Borah's Santa Claus act is mere piffle. It is perhaps a tinkle of righteousness pitched against an orchestration of disdain for public morality. It is also like sniping at the slowest member of the gang, while the others make their get-away around the corner and up an alley. There needs to be a great house cleaning. There needs to be a great moral revulsion against the whole tremendous mess and all who condoned it, as well as those whose fingers got actually smeared with the dirt. And there is no such revulsion in sight. The latest murder mystery is much more exciting to most people.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

These Topics are Furnished by the President of the Typographical Union, and Those Desiring Items Inserted Will Kindly Forward Them to Him at 525 Market St., Room 701.

Another of No. 21's well-known members passed away last week. James Merrimac Scott, popularly known as "Thin Space" Scott, died March 23rd at his home in this city. The deceased was 67 years of age and had lived in San Francisco for close to 40 years. Cirrhosis of the liver caused death. Mr. Scott had for some three years past been on the pension list. Services were held on Monday of this week from the chapel of the Truman Undertaking Company and a large number of members attended. Mr. Scott was a native of South Carolina and is survived by his widow and one son. Interment was at Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Special election Wednesday, April 4th.

On Wednesday, April 4th, a referendum election will be held to fill a vacancy in the office of first vice-president of the International Typographical Union. This vacancy was caused by the unexpected resignation of Seth Brown, who secured a state political job in California. Theodore Perry of Indianapolis and John A. Phillips of Philadelphia are the candidates to be voted on.

Chapels of 10 or more members will receive a ballot box Wednesday.

At the February meeting virtually all present pledged themselves to buy at least one union-made shirt during the month of April. Make your pledge good; buy a union-made shirt and help the local Garment Workers.

Special election April 4th.

G. J. Alexander, president of the Northwest Typographical Conference and an official of the Northwest Service Corporation, is in San Francisco on business for the Corporation. Mr. Alexander has for many years been a member of Multnomah Union, Portland, Oregon, and has held many local offices and also represented his local in conventions of the I. T. U.

Polls open at the secretary's chapel 12 noon to 7 p. m. Wednesday.

The Oakland Times, which was established as a unit of the Hearst chain some five or six months ago, ceased publication on March 23rd. No notice was given employees until they reported for work on Friday, when they were told that that would be the last day. Thirty-two printers were thrown out of employment by the suspension of the Times. The employees' hopes that William Randolph Hearst would grant employees of his defunct paper one or two weeks' pay in lieu of the customary notice were in vain. Although this is a generally recognized custom in the business world, no such consideration was shown the employees of the mechanical departments of the Times.

It is your duty as well as privilege to vote on April 4th.

From the Lost Angeles Citizen it is learned that a new morning tabloid is to be started June 1st at Santa Ana. The same source announces that a new daily was started last week in San Fernando, which is called the San Fernando Daily News.

Be sure the shirt you buy in April carries the union label.

The Los Angeles Citizen also announced last week that a new morning daily newspaper was launched in Bakersfield. However, Typographical Topics has been informed that what really was launched in Bakersfield was a weekly.

Express your choice as to first vice-president on April 4th.

Card has been received from Harry Lindsay stating that his health continues to improve. Mr. Lindsay is at Palm Springs and writes that the

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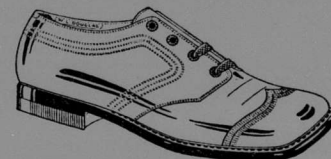
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Remember, polls are open at the secretary's office 12 noon to 7 p. m.

The Leader has adopted Ionic No. 5 as a new type dress.

Urge other members in your chapel to vote on Wednesday, April 4th.

D. K. Stauffer this week returned from Bakersfield, where he had acted as the representative of President Howard.

The canvass will be in chapels April 4th.

Al Crackbon and William Graybeil, who last month sailed for New York on the California, are back in San Francisco.

Notes of News Chapel—By L. Heagney.

"New York," says Al Crackbon, home from there following a voyage through the Panama Canal, "appears to be undergoing financial deflation more serious than out here. I found conditions in the printing business very quiet and a short stay convinced me there are worse places than San Francisco."

Friends of Charley (Pop) Greer will be glad to hear he is convalescing from an attack of pneumonia. Though still confined to his bed, last reports indicated he is well on the road to recovery.



Opportunity knocks but once and here, according to report, is a swell chance for new weds or old weds to ease themselves into their own bungalow. Though the place now is rented, rumor has it that Clarence Davy doesn't crave any more such intimate domestic duties as spraying Paris green on slugs and bugs, manicuring the lawn, feeding and cleaning furnaces, splitting wood, etc., all of which a plausible salesman convinced him was conducive to health and longevity, and Clarence stands ready to accept nothing down or even less for a quick sale.

A disarming grin was the only disclaimer Vic Cimino, office boy, put forth to an assertion of Eddie Haefer that Vic enacted the role of Statue of Liberty Sunday evening at the great Independence Day celebration in Civic Auditorium.

An operation for appendicitis may be necessary, her physician informed Mrs. May Lowe early in the week. He advised her to hire a sub on the theory a short rest might temporarily avert the necessity for it.

"A friend of mine," states Alfie Moore, "exported blooded bovines to Alaska, crossed them with elk to better withstand rigorous winters and, excepting a slight decrease of lacteal fluid, noticed no material defect in his herd barring a tendency to wildness. Morning milking over, an opening of corral gates they would dash madly for the hills. Nature, however, provided a remedy. On one side these cattle had long legs like elk, on the other short legs like cows, and when they stampeded from his corral their lopsided gait carried them in a circle around the hills and right through the open gates in time for evening milking."

San Francisco's bedroom, lovingly referred to by its hibernating denizens as My Pity Oakland, hoisted its population quota by three when Mr. and Mrs. Elmer McGraw and Master McGraw transferred their Lares and Penates to the East Bay town.

Bachelor life will be a stern necessity the next couple of months for Harry Bird while his wife is visiting her parents.

Doubtful indeed is it if type is cast big enough to chronicle an astounding occurrence of Sunday

last. Dismal weather must have reacted on Pop Piersol's antiquated gasoline conveyance; it's a contrary old can, anyway. A steady downpour



had driven every living being to shelter; water gurgled mournfully in sewers or raced in muddy streams over slimy asphalt. On such a melancholy sabbath did Pop drive without a solitary engine difficulty clear to Daly City and back! It's evident the old proverb, the better the day the better the deed, was not originated to fit Pop's Willys Might—for Willys Might not.

THE GOVERNMENT WORKER PROTESTS.

Government workers cannot strike. When they get pay raises they do so through the political powers that be. Government workers have just been making a tremendously impressive appearance before a congressional committee, asking legislation to materially increase pay. That so many

faithful workers could have been held so long in government employment for wages so meager is one of the marvels of the age. If this pay is not now increased that also will be a marvel, but of a less honorable nature.

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PERRY

To fill the unexpired term of the First Vice-President. President Howard needs the assistance of Mr. Perry to help him fulfill his promises to the membership and to make of the I.T.U. a more effective instrument for the protection of the working members. This

Special Election

was made necessary by the resignation of Vice-President Brown to accept a political appointment in this state...and will cost the membership several thousand dollars. Mr. Perry served as First Vice-President of the I.T.U. from 1894 to 1898 and has rendered years of faithful, efficient service to the Typographical Union. Show your appreciation by voting for him

Wednesday, April 4th

Members of Typographical Union No. 21 in organized Chapels of ten or more will vote in Chapels. Smaller Chapels and those not attached to any Chapel will vote at the Union Headquarters, Underwood Building, 525 Market Street, where the polls will be open from 12 noon to 7 p. m.

H. J. BENZ, SECRETARY

D. P. O'CONNELL, ACTING CHAIRMAN

C. K. COUSE, PRESIDENT

BUY UNION MADE SHIRTS AT ALL TIMES

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of March 23, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From House of Representatives, A. M. Free, Clyde Kelly, Florence Kahn, Richard Welch, C. F. Curry, Albert Carter and Elliott W. Sproul, with reference to the following bills and stating the same would receive their careful consideration: No. 9955, No. 6518, No. 429, No. 25 and No. 7729. From Elevator Constructors No. 8, stating that the Elevator Operators and Starters had received a charter from its International Union. From the United Hatters No. 23, calling the delegates' attention to the fact that Superior Hat Company, 530 Valencia Street, had been placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Official Bulletin of Alameda County, stating there would be several Civil Service examinations for machinists, stenographers, deputy sheriff, etc., on Saturday, April 7th.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended endorsement of the request of Watchmen's Union for an increase of \$10 per month for members employed by the Board of Public Works.

Recommended that the council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Superior Hat Company, 530 Valencia Street.

Recommended endorsement of request of the operators in the Department of Electricity for an increase of \$25 per month.

Recommended that the council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Orange Grove Cafe. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Requested a demand for the union label when purchasing hats; donated \$5 to carpenters. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company is still unfair; will hold a dance on April 14, at Roma Hall. Typographical

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

—Donated \$50 to Miners now on strike. Waiters—Instructed business agents to secure the union label of the Garment Workers on coats and aprons in chain restaurants. Auto Mechanics—Donated \$10 to Carpenters; are gathering clothing for miners. Upholsterers—Business picking up; Krohler Manufacturing Company and Sultan Manufacturing Company, unfair; United Upholstering Company is 100 per cent union.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$293.26. **Expenses**—\$163.26.

Council adjourned at 8:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases, and to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, Cal., for April 1, 1928.

State of California, }
County of San Francisco } s.s.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address; or if owned by more than one individual, the name and address of each should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, William P. Stanton, President, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Cal.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in

any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation, has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN,

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1928.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY,

(My commission expires March 27, 1929.)

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: George Rupprecht of the painters, Cornelius Canty of the molders, James M. Scott of the printers, William Nealan of the teamsters, Harry L. Stratton of the pile-drivers.

The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is to meet in San Francisco next week, according to word received from headquarters in Washington, D. C. It is also reported that the presidents and secretaries of many affiliated building trades unions will attend this meeting for the purpose of going over the situation that confronts the organizations on a nationwide basis. The meeting will likely last several days.

The Typographical Union has made a second donation to the striking miners of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. This last contribution, made upon the latest call of the American Federation of Labor, was \$50.

The Hatters' Union and the Auto Mechanics' Union reported at the last meeting of the Labor Council that they had made contributions to the District Council of Carpenters for the support of their families of members who have been sent to jail as a result of the recent strike of that organization.

The Krohler Manufacturing Company and the Sultan Manufacturing Company are reported as unfair to the Upholsterers' Union and members of all organizations are asked to keep this fact in mind when making purchases of furniture. The organizations report that union factories are busy while the non-union establishments are only working part time, and it is desired to bring the non-union shops to terms.

The Postoffice Clerks' Union will hold its annual ball in Knights of Columbus Hall, Golden Gate Avenue, on Saturday evening, May 5th. The

best of music will be furnished and dancing will continue until 1 a. m. The committee on arrangements, composed of M. H. Band, J. McCarthy, James Lynch, P. Tissier and Edward Unger, furnishes assurance that all those who attend the affair will have an enjoyable time.

If you have any old clothing that you desire to give for a most worthy cause, send or bring it to the Labor Council where it will be forwarded to the striking miners.

After returning from a trip to the East, Charles A. Sumner, general secretary of Stereotypers and Electrotypers' International Union, became ill, due to a nervous breakdown and for a time was confined to a Kansas hospital. He is able to be about again, though still rather weak, and in all probability will soon be in condition to resume his work. This good news will be received with pleasure by all of his friends, of whom there are many in San Francisco.

Federal employees and representatives of organized labor argued March 19 before a House committee for the enactment of legislation increasing Federal workers' pay, following a spectacular march on the Capital led by a woman Government worker. The measure affects approximately 120,000 federal employees in the District of Columbia and throughout the field service, except those in the postal service and skilled tradesmen in the navy yard. Luther Stewart, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, told the committee that wages of government employees are not in line with private employment. Dr. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago said the purchasing power has steadily declined.

Egbert—I'm afraid our honeymoon will take every penny I've saved up.

Adeline—What of it? A honeymoon is something that only happens once in every two or three years.—Everybody's Weekly (London.)

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"The gigantic force of electricity promises to become as indispensable to the maintenance of modern standards of living as the rays of the sun. And this mighty power created out of the forces of nature must be made to serve all the inhabitants of the earth as economically and as impartially as sunlight."—Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin.

"Substantially all taxes ultimately rest upon the great masses of the people. The bowed back of labor, like Atlas of old, bears the burden of the government. It is the farmer, the laboring man, the real producer who finally pay the taxes and meet the expenses of the government."—Senator William H. King of Utah.

"Discontent is a healthy sign. It is the principle upon which all great reforms in our government and throughout the world have been founded from time immemorial. It was the discontent with the old method of writing books and manuscripts that led Gutenberg to invent the art of printing from movable types. It was discontent on the part of producers of cotton that led Eli Whitney to invent the cotton gin. It was discontent with the methods of transportation by sailing ships that excited Fulton to discover the principle involved in the steamboat. It was discontent that moved Stephenson to plan the locomotive, Morse to develop the electric telegraph, Bell to perfect the telephone, Ericsson to originate the battleship type symbolized in the Monitor, Curtiss and the Wright brothers to plan the modern airplane, while the genius of Marconi contrived the method of modern radio communication. Thus we see how discontent has made it possible for the intelligence of mankind to subjugate the forces of nature to serve the will of man."—Representative William I. Sirovich of New York.

"Ninety per cent of mining coal is human labor. An industry that cannot pay its workers a decent living wage has no right to exist. Efficient operation, economic production, and stabilized prices would provide the mine workers of this country a proper wage scale, permitting them to live decently and happily."—Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York.

"If these companies (public utility) are honest, if they were not doing the things that are charged in the resolution, they would not be afraid of an investigation, but they would open their arms and say, 'We are ready to be investigated.' Instead of that, however, they spent enormous sums of money even to prevent this resolution (for the investigation of publicity utilities) from going through the Senate in its present shape,"—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska.

June Bride—I would like to buy an easy chair for my husband."

Salesman—Morris?

June Bride—No, Clarence.—Watchman Examiner.

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